DT05 Rec'd PCT/PT0 0 7 FEB 2005

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF ANNEXES TO THE INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT (ARTICLE 34):

Amended Sheets (Pages 7-8)

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# **PCT**

#### INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

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ans internati	IONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT
	(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)
Applicant's or agent's file reference 0000053823	FOR FURTHER ACTION See Notification of Transmittal of Internation Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/41
International application No. PCT/EP2003/008045	International filing date (day/month/year) Priority date (day/month/year)  23 July 2003 (23.07.2003) 08 August 2002 (08.08.2002)
International Patent Classification (IPC) or C07C 29/42	national classification and IPC
Applicant	BASF AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
This report is also accomp been amended and are the (see Rule 70.16 and Section	f 5 sheets, including this cover sheet.  anied by ANNEXES, i.e., sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority on 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).  a total of 1 sheets.
IV Lack of unity of  V Reasoned statem citations and exp  VI Certain documer  VII Certain defects in	ent of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability invention the neutrinosent under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; planations supporting such statement
Date of submission of the demand  14 January 2004 (14.0)	Date of completion of this report  29 October 2004 (29.10.2004)
Name and mailing address of the IPEA/El	
Facsimile No.	Telephone No.



### INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No.

PCT/EP2003/008045

Basis of the	report				
This report under Article	has been drawn of 14 are referred to	on the basis of in this report a.	(Replacement sheet s "originally filed"	s which have been furnished to to and are not annexed to the re	he receiving Office in response to an invitation port since they do not contain amendments.):
	the international	application as	originally filed.		
$\boxtimes$	the description,	pages	1-6	_, as originally filed,	
		pages		_, filed with the demand,	
		pages	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	_, filed with the letter of _	
		pages		_, filed with the letter of _	
$\boxtimes$	the claims,	Nos	2,3	_ , as originally filed,	
		Nos.		_ , as amended under Article	= 19,
		Nos		_, filed with the demand,	
		Nos	1	_, filed with the letter of	02 September 2004 (02.09.2004)
		Nos.		_, filed with the letter of	
	the drawings,	sheets/fig		, as originally filed,	
		sheets/fig _		_, filed with the demand,	
		sheets/fig _		, filed with the letter of	
		sheets/fig		_, filed with the letter of	
The amend	ments have result	ted in the cance	ellation of:		
	the description,	pages			
	the claims,				
一	the drawings,				
This to go	report has been e beyond the discl	established as i losure as filed,	if (some of) the ar	mendments had not been mad ne Supplemental Box (Rule 7	de, since they have been considered 0.2(c)).
. Additional	observations, if n	ecessary:			
			•		

## INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

Interna	l application No.
PCT/EP	03/08045

NO

YES

NO

1-3

1-3

v. 	Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement						
1.	Statement				-		
	Novelty (N)	Claims	1-3	YES			
		Claims		NO			
	Inventive step (IS)	Claims		YES			

Claims

Claims

Claims

2. Citations and explanations

Industrial applicability (IA)

- 1. The problem addressed by the application is that of devising an economic process for producing acetylene alcohol which does not present the disadvantages described in the prior art; such as a disproportion between lithium acetylide and dilithium acetylide, very low temperatures or inadequate yields.
- 2. The process as per claim 1 has the following steps:
  - a) the production of alkyl lithium by reaction of lithium with an alkyl halogenide,
  - b) the formation of lithium acetylide by passing acetylene through the alkyl lithium solution from step a),
  - c) the admixture of ketone.

Page 5 of the description of the application mainly points out that it is surprising that there is no disproportion between lithium acetylide and dilithium acetylide when the present process is carried out at 0-10°C. The present application therefore mainly appears to address the problem of the disproportion between lithium acetylide and dilithium acetylide at higher temperatures.

- 3. The problem of the formation of dilithium acetylide from lithium acetylide at higher temperatures is already known from the prior art. Document FR-A-2 772 023 (D1) also appears to address this problem (page 3, lines 2-8). According to D1, the solution consists in introducing excess acetylene in a solution of n-BuLi, thus producing a lithium acetylide solution that contains free acetylene and preventing the formation of dilithium acetylide (see D1, page 3, line 21 - page 4, line 6). Document D1 thus describes a process having the following steps: i) the production of a lithium acetylide solution by introduction of acetylene into an alkyl lithium solution (introduction of excess acetylene gas); ii) admixture of ketone (see the table on page 6). These steps correspond to steps b) and c) as per claim 1. Document D1 is regarded as the closest prior art.
- 4. Claim 1 differs from D1 only in that it states that alkyl lithium is produced by reacting lithium with a  $C_{1-10}$  alkyl halogenide. Claim 1 thus meets the requirements of PCT Article 33(2).
- However, the production of alkyl lithium by the reaction of lithium with a C<sub>1-10</sub> alkyl halogenide is already known from the prior art (for example from D2: Yus et alia, J. Chem. Soc. Chem. Commun., 1991, pages 398-400). If a person skilled in the art wanted to produce n-BuLi, therefore, he could have used the process described in D2, which includes step a) as per claim 1, without being inventive. Claim 1 thus does not meet the requirements of PCT Article 33(3) because the claimed subject matter is suggested by a combination of D1 and D2.



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6.	Claims 2 and 3 do not appear to contain any
	additional features which, in combination with the
	features of any claim to which they refer, could
	meet the requirements of PCT Article 33(3).

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New claims:

 A process for preparing acetylene alcohols of the general formula I

$$R^1$$
 OH (I)

where

R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> may be the same or different and are each independently a saturated or a mono- or polyunsaturated  $C_1$ - $C_{30}$ -alkyl, aryl, cycloalkylalkyl or cycloalkyl radical, each of which may optionally be substituted, or a group of the general formula (II)

R<sup>4</sup>

where

R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> may be the same or different and are each independently hydrogen or a saturated or a mono- or polyunsaturated C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>30</sub>-alkyl, aryl, cycloalkylalkyl or cycloalkyl radical, each of which may optionally be substituted, and the dashed line may represent an additional double bond,

- by monoethynylating a ketone of the general formula  $R^{1}$ -CO- $R^{2}$  by
  - (a) reacting lithium with a  $C_1-C_{10}$ -alkyl halide
  - (b) feeding in acetylene gas
- 40 (c) adding the ketone.
- A process as claimed in claim 1, wherein the reaction of lithium with the C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkyl halide is carried out in the presence of catalytic amounts of naphthalene or
   4,4'-di-tert-butylbiphenyl.

3. A process as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein the ketone used is selected from the group of acetone, methyl vinyl ketone, β-ionone, tetrahydrogeranylacetone, 6-methylheptanone, hexahydrofarnesylacetone, diethyl ketone, methyl ethyl ketone, cyclohexanone, methyl t-butyl ketone, pseudoionone, methylhexenone and H-geranylacetone.

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